## Ą STĄTESMĄN'S VIEWS.

Hon. James G. Blaine's Letter of Acceptance,

The following is the full text of Mr. Blaine's

letter of acceptance: AUGUSTA, ME., July 15, 1884.—THE HON, JOHN B. HENDERSON and others of the committee, etc.-Genslemen: In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conterred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the Nation favorably for a long

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tsriff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on no other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for 50 years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the Liouse of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measures at the late session of

TARIFF REVISION. Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Repub-lican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice In the many tariff revisions which have been neces sary for the past 22 years, or which may hereafter come necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined, and avoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of protection for a generation. The over-throw of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. only invite attention to certain facts of official rec-

ord which seem to constitute a demonstration. In the census of 1850 an effort was made for the first time in our history to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degree unsuccessful. Partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsat ctory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuations used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that, as every one knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property. In the census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness-the distinction between "assessed" value and "true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the 'true value" of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dellars (\$14,000,000,000). aggregate was the net result of the labor and say gs of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonists landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of 250 years.

RICH FRUITS OF PROTECTION. After 1960 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of 20 years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounte to the enormous aggregate of \$44,900,000,000. great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countiess millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 18% increased 60 per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased 214 per cent., she ing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars had been added during these 20 years to the permanent

These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of 20 years make an average gain to its wealth of \$125,000,000 per month surpasses the experience of all other na tions, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization may parallel can be found to the neaterial progress of the United States since the accession of the Republican party

The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of insterial prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Resous and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries, and colleges have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering, and the entire progress of the country in wealth has bee accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our national character as a people.

Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably ap-plied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar been wasted, and the only extravagence with which the party stands charged is the generous penvioning of soldiers, sallors, and their families—an ex-travagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred delt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries

OUR POREIGN COMMERCE. A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the protective tariff, In this way they seek to array the importing interest against the Republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade-an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly,-but an error so gross that it does not distinguish be-tween the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardiess of the nationality of the vessel that may carhas from obvious causes suffered many discourage-ments since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodictionally increased -increased, indeed, at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarfs all previous developmen of our trade beyond the sca. From 1860 to the present time the foreign commerce of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding aggrerate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars \$24,000,000). The balance in this vist commerce nelined in our favor, but it would have been much arger if our trade with the countries of America, elsowhere referred to, had been more wisely ad-

our export trade since 1850, and we can gain a correst eduception of it only by comparison with pre-ceding results in the same field. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of In-dependence in 1776 down to the day of Lincoln's already large. During the last year our exchanges election in 1850, added to all that had previously been experied from the American colonies from their original settlement, amounted to less than | merce. nine thousand millions of dollars (\$9,000,000,000). On the other hand, our exports from 1869 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars (\$12,000,000,000)—the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidentive protective tariff has not injured our export trade, when, under its influence, we exported in 24 cars 40 per cent, more than the total amount that had been experted in the entire previous history of American commerce. All the details, when analyzed correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population and increased her wealth five-fold. During the same period the imports and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount imported and exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the Island of Manhattoo said the outbreak of the civil war in 1860.

It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of

EFFECT ON THE FARMERS. The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the Nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of revenue laws to the first consideration. Any policy sostile to the fallest development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present system of revenue have inhored very carnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to easondate their yest influence in favor of free trade, But largelly the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during of friendship, of commercial enlargement. the past 24 years wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agri-

so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition speaking of two sections of our common country. to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the But the regret diminishes when I see that the eleto their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the

see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system, enacted since the Republican party came into power, has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they have sold, in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to extent, 100 bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported 100 bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of India, the growth of the home market daily of greater concern to them, and that its im-

pairment would depreciate the value of every acre of tillable land in the Union.

Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest also that, in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign comtion, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free ade over a larger area and with a greater population than any other Nation. The internal com-merce of our 38 States and nine Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, detention, or Governmental interference of any kind whatever. It spreads freely over an area of three and a half million square miles-almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to-day by 56,000,-606 of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed the same subject in 1790, "the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to the imum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It is impossible to point to a single mo-nopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is up-

held by the Republican party. OUR HOME MARKET.

Compared with our foreign commerce these do mestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount-requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department to be annually 20 times as great in amount as our foreign com-merce. It is into this vast field of home trade-at once the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe - countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally enter; countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we

should be gaining nothing in return.

A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and workingmen of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his carnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages, evitably consequent upon throwing our home sarket open to the world, would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of

The Republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capitalguarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profita-ble use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our country against the unfair competition of contract labor from China, and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe.

CONTRACT LABOR.

It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American eltizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer) is injurious to all parties - not the least so to the unhappy ersons who are made the objects of the contract The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be dopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party sims to elevate and dignify labor-

As a substitute for the industrial system which Republican administration has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue—a policy whose end must harm to our manufacturers and greater harm to our labor. Experiments in the industrial and finanial system is the country's greatest dread, as stability is the greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress has hurtfully affected the business of the ene country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our com-merce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitaion is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the ndustrial system which has wrought such wonders increased capital will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the 20 years to come.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world-at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position n participation or interest in those questions o dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible ennglements in the quarrels of any. The United ites has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack

the United States. With the Nations of the Western Hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations and for our common prosperity and advancement we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement that, for the future, all international troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration and it should, in my judgment, be renewed. Its accomplishment on this continent would favorably affect the nations beyond the sea, and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and Christian prin-ciple of arbitration. The effect of even suggesting it for the Spanish-American states has been most happy and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition.

It fell to my lot as Secretary of State in June, 1881,

to quiet apprehension in the Republic of Mexico by giving the assurance in an official dispatch that for territorial extension south of the Rio Grande, The boundaries of the two Republics have been established in conformity with the best jurisdictional interests of both. The line of demarcation is not merely conventional. It is more. It separates a Spanish-American people from a Saxon-Amerion people. It divides one great nation from another with distinct and natural finality."

We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent We have not improved our relations with Spanish America as wisely and as persistently as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathy of those countries has been allowed to drift away from as. We should now make every effort 000-nearly one-fourth of our entire foreign com-

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

To those who may be disposed to underrate the South America, it may be well to state that their population is nearly or quite 50,000,000-and that, in proportion to their aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe. But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the past year exceeded \$225,000,000. while the exports were less than \$125,000,000-showing a balance against us of more than \$100,090,000. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin, or its equivalent, to pay European manufacturers for the goods which they send to Spanish America. We are but paymasters for this enormous amount annually to European factors—an amount which is a serious draft, in every financial depression, upon our re-

sources of specie. Cannot this condition of trade in great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico, and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successively made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the sations of America. No field promises so much, No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense-a policy of peace,

PROTECTING AMERICAN CITIZENS. The name of American which belongs to us in our than the manufacturing States.

The farmers see that in 1800 Massachusetts and BHaois had about the same wealth—between \$8,000.

The American citizen, rich or poor, native or natu-Brois land about the same wealth between \$8,000,- The American citizen, rich or poor, native or natu-500 and 80 000 000 000 each and that in 1880 Mas- | relized, white or colored, must everywhere walk suchusetts had advanced to \$2,600,000,000, while | secure in his personal and civil rights. The Relitinois had advanced to \$3,290,000,000. They see public should never accept a lesser duty, it can that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860, and that in 20 years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of \$850,000,-000, while the wealth of lows was increased by the | abroad into whatever land he may go upon a law-

sum of \$1,500,000,000. They see that the nine ful errand.

leading agricultural States of the West have grown I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for

publican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformfty. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which Southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trust that each will prove the last

DEVELOPING THE SOUTH. The South needs capital and occupation, not con-troversy. As much as any part of the North, the South needs the full protection of the revenue laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the Southern States have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral votes to

destroy their own future.

Any effort to unite the Southern States upon issues that grow out of the memories of the war will ammon the Northern States to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration in the civil struggle. And thus great energies which should be united in a common industrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to Southern prosperity by always invoking and urging South-ern political consolidation. Such a policy quenches he rising instinct of patriotism in the heart of the Southern youth; it revives and stimulates prejudice; it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress, and harmony. CIVIL SERVICE.

The general character of the civil service of the United States under all administrations has been nonorable. In the one supreme test-the collection and disbursement of revenue-the record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any nation. With the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period, it can be said to the honor of the American name, that unfaithfulness and dishonesty mong civil officers were as rare as misconduct and cowardice on the field of battle.

The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil service, until now it neludes a vast body of officers. Rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partizan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty are the two ends to be accomplished. The public business will be aided by separating the legislative branch of the Government from all control of appointments and the executive department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus removing them from the caprice of fa-voritism. But there should be rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal competency the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in

defense of the Union.

I entered Congress in 1863, and in a somewhat prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for non-political reasons which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. The officers in the district, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecessor, served, as a rule, until death or resignation. I adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for appointments to West Point and maintained it so long as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law which arbitrarily limits the term of the ommission offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that the essential modification of that law would be in many respects advantageous. My observation in the Department of State confirmed the conclusions of my legislative experience, service law. It should be applied to appointments in the consular service. Consuls should be commercial sentinels-encircling the globe with watchfulness for their country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of great public concern. No man should be appointed to an American consulate who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country, and in the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. same rule should be applied even more rigidly to secretaries of legation in our diplomatic service, The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of public business, and the appointing power should regard this as the prior

and ulterior consideration. THE MORMON QUESTION. Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the Republic. Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to make any law "respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, have worshipped God according to the dictates of conscience. Put religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offenses against the law. A religious sect, strongly intrenched in one of the Territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other Territories, claims the right to destroy the safeguard and muniment of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all istration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

civil gover ment, as the source of orderly admin-The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized o practice polygamy should no more be admitted than the claims of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the right of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cogin the last 20 years, and which with the power of nizance only of what he does. As citizens the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a State in the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY. The people of the United States, though often mged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver-and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the in creasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established-a standard that shall enable the United Slates to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balance of commercial exchange. THE PUBLIC DORAIN.

The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of landholders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the public domain, which should hence forth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the Nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among 1,000 men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be solidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to

OUR COMMERCE. Among our national interests one languishes-the foreign carrying trade. It was very seriously crippled in our civil war, and another blow was given to it in the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation. Yet the Government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the Government to railways and to manufactures, and a small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises, every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction

should receive encouragement. A FREE BALLOT. The survey of our condition as a nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the safeguard of Republican institu-tions, without which no national welfare is assured. A popular election honestly conducted, embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The safety of the Republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizens. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no worse a crime against constitutional liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the archenemy of the Republic, He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. "It is good land which the Lord our God doth give us, but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

That Iowa Sergeant at Vicksburg. TO THE EDITOR: In reply to Comrade D. C. Cameron's question as to what Iowa Sergeant it was who came out of the casemate in front of the 21st Iowa. He came out in front of Lawler's brigade of Carr's division and my brigade of A. J. Smith's division. The two regimental flags that were planted upon the epaulment, and kept there five hours or more, belonged to the 77th Ill., Col. D. P. Grier, and the 45th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Parker, of my brigade. The 48th Ohio took down and saved Play up the toiling millions; their race is but betheir flag, while that of the 77th Ill. was capwealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost evel size of that the South, which is almost evel size of the entire country in that year. They see that the eight of the entire country in that the test of ington! Play up the Union rally, play up the Union rally in the ingral in the eight of the list the exclusive in the list of the list of the list of the list of the tured after a desperate struggle. The flags of

A Noble Poem by Mrs. Sherwood. The Departments.

> THE GRAND ARMY. By Kate Brownlee Sherwood,

[Written for the Grand Encampment Camp-fire. Grand Army of the Republic, at Minneapolis, July 23, 1884, and delivered by Elizabeth Mansfield Irving, Toledo, O.]

Meseemed a vision filled the night of strong men mustering, And two by two in solemn pride they strode with sturdy swing; I stood upon the battlements and saw them man the guns And fling the halyards to the breeze where mad mid-ocean runs;

To the right of me, to the left of me they rally, man and man, Until, mescemed, the plains were groves, the groves like rivers ran; I heard the scream of bugles and the throbbing of the drums, As the murmur of the thunders that portend the storm that comes. My pulses sting and tremble, my blood is all

To see the sons go stalking forth to battle with their sire;
"God keep my first-born darling," the mother kneels to pray; And so our great Grand Army was mustered in

Up rose the stalwart Lincoln-God granthis spirit's And as he calls the roll of States, they rise and answer: "Here." Maine shouts to Minnesota, Vermont to Oregon: "Who hails the sword of Bunker Hill, rise up and The flame has lit the forges, the engines pant and And lo! upon the hill-tops the signal fires are set;

And Henry fires the forum and Putnam leaves the Who stems the tide of battle, he does it at his Who stays a hand where Freedom leads he is forever lost: The list of heroes lengthen, a splendor gilds And so our great Grand Army made up its bat-

O, there was brave manuver in sight of foe and And toss of plume and feather and marching without end : And there were banners waving, and there were songs and cheers, And for the patriot praises, and for the coward jeers.

And here the splendid infantry accoutred bright and blue, And there the gleaming trappings of cavalry in And flash of scarlet gunners and riders in the line,

With gorgeous spreading epaulets and sashes red And lo! the long processions of maidens drawing nigh,
With kisses and with flowers to say a last good-And so our great Grand Army beheld its work

I turned me to the Southland and war swept into With famine and with fever a-riding two by two; And there was clash and clamor and marshaling And in the shock of battle, they met, the Blue and 'Tis brother met with brother, 'tis match of man and man, The jousts of peers and princes upon a mightier

The red, red tide of battle is sweeping on its way

With hope and heart and fortune forever and a day. But not in knightly crusade or quest of Holy Were purer hands uplifted, did holier vows Nor e'en to good Sir Gallahad were saintlier visions sent Than in our great Grand Army to dying eyes

Play up, Offic and bugle! play up, sonorous drum! The legions of disunion, they trembie as ye come! Play up the blue Potomac! play up along the Where patriot cheers are swelling, where rebel langhter shames! Play up the slopes of Lookout! play up both loud For Farragut's at Mobile and lashed unto the mast! Play up for Appointance, and let your times be gay, For underneath the apple tree the Blue has met the

Play up the flag of Freedom! Play up the Stripes and Stars! Play down the rag of treason! play down the Stars and Bars! Play up the "March through Georgia!" night cannot always last! Play up our great Grand Army! God speed it, first and last.

With faded coat and feather, the thin battalions And here the drooping banner and there the muffled drum; The gleam of splendid trappings may nevermore be told, The scarlet and the crimson, the glitter and the Within the awful prisons the ragged ranks are mute. With never a dirge lamenting and never a last And many a brave battalion goes down forever-

Since War has supped with Fever while Famine kent the door And lo, beyond the prison, beyond the faded The sad and slow processions go sadly 'mong The maidens and the mothers a-searching for the slain Who with our great Grand Army will never come again.

Unite your ranks, O comrades, consolidate bri-Call in vidette and picket! suspend your dashing Take home your captured cannon and mold them into stars To deck the breasts of veterans returning from the Wars ! Swing out the tattered banners though riddled through and through, With elbow touching elbow begin your Grand Review: As army meeting army you made at Washington? The hilltops are exultant! the streets with joy

are wild. And the veteran's heart is happy as the heart Cheers meeting cheers resounding make up a sea of sound, That lauds our great Grand Army wherever fame is found!

Play up! play up, ye bugles! play up, both fife and But not from wars returning to-day our comrades come ! Maine calls to Minnesota, Vermont to Oregon :

"Who hails the sword of Bunker Hill, rise up and journey on!" The picket-guards of Freedom are on the outward line, And on the hights of victory their banners we They wage a grander warfare than any has been And prairie yields her treasure and mountain gives her gold.

Play up, play up the music to which our com-rades fell, The tunes that in a hundred fights they loved both long and well! Play up, where freemen gather! Wherever man meets man, 'Tis there our great Grand Army is ever in the

Play up, O fife and bugle! play up, sonorous drum! Play up the hosts of Freedom rejoicing as they Play up the war-worn warriors wherever they may Play up the old Potomac! play up the Cumber-The veterans are coming, be still my heart and It is the glad hozanna, it is the Union cheer! Heaven speed the fight they're making! Heaven give to each his due

Who bore the brunt of battle to keep the Union

Play up, while lo, before them we lay our brightest flowers, Where merry Minnehaha laughs out the golden hours! From Maine to Minnesota, play up our comrades true, Who in our great Grand Army have worn the

Play up the march of Empire! play up the march of Love! The mighty West before us! the Stars and Stripes Play up the South returning! play up the reveille!
Play up for truer Union! play up for States to be!
Play up the struggling nations whose eyes have hailed the morn That glows above the cradle where Liberty was Play up, play up for Lincoln! play up for Wash-

National Life and Maturity Association, which led us to examine into its management, plan, and condition, and are happy to give a most favorable report. See advertisement.

"Rough on Coughs," Troches, 15c; Liquid

THE DEPARTMENTS.

DAKOTA .-James R. Howell, Walworth: The G. A. R. is largely represented among the settlers here, and we expect before long to start a Post.

M. D., Center Point: Denison Post celebrated the 4th in fine style, one of the principal features of the day being a sham fight.—J. Charlesworth, Osage: We have a Post here of 125 members, and muster in new recruits at every meeting. INDIANA .-

H. F. Underwood, Peru: Post No. 56 is in excel-In. F. Underwood, Peru: Post No. 56 is in excellent working order—has a fine hall and a membership of 140.—Thos. A. Pearce, Vernon: Officers of Baldwin Post, No. 340: Commander, A. G. Cotton; S. V. C., Wm. Cunliff; J. V. C., F. M. James; Adj't, C. E. Hall; Q. M., S. L. Bolser; Surg., I. S. Wagner; Chap., W. S. Almond; O. D., T. A. Pearce; O. G., Wm. Boggs; S. M., John Muster; Q. M. S., A. P. Jones P. Jones. KENTUCKY .-

Edwin Forbes, Fordsville: Sergeant Remus T. Whittinghill Post is in good working order, has a membership of 60, and an excellent hall.

T. B. Howard, Rosendale: Post No. 167 was mus-T. B. Howard, Rosendale: Post No. 167 was mustered here in May last, and is in a very prosperous condition. Officers: Commander, A. Mulinix; S. V. C., Schnitieus; J. V. C., T. B. Howard; O. D., G. W. Lucas; Adj't, E. M. Ward; Q. M., H. Watson; Surg., D. Yoder; Chap., F. Havlin; O. G., G. Yoder; Q. M. S., R. T. Bicket; S. M., M. Bias. — A. Mulinix, Rosendale: On the 6th ult. Commander Abram Dobbs, of Peabody Post, mustered in Post No. 167 here, with 27 charter members. Officers: Commander Abram Mullinix: S. V. C. Julius m Post No. 167 here, with 27 charter members, Officers: Commander, Abram Mullinix; S.V. C., Julius Schritzins; J. V. C., T. B. Howard; Q. M., David Yoder; Surg., B. F. Herlin; Chap., E. M. Ward; Adj't, G. W. Lucas; O. D., Geo. Yoder; O. G., R. T. Beckett; Q. M. S., Marion Buis; S. M., MASSACHUSETTS.-

The dedication of the soldiers' monument at Monson, Mass., on the 4th inst. was a very pleasant affair. Marcus Keep Post, of Monson, and the 3d regiment band escorted the visitors from the depot to the hall, where they were handsomely entertained The following Posts were in attendance : L. L. Tift and E. K. Wilcox, of Springfield; W. E. Baker Post, Northampton; Clara Barton Post, Warren; Gen. Sedgwick Post, Norwich, Ct.; Lyon Post, Westfield; E. M. Stanton Post, Amherst; Ezra Batcheller and Ferdinand Dexter Posts, Brookfield; J. W. Lawton Post, Ware; Kilpatrick Post, Holyoke; L. L. Mer-The shade of Ethan Allen is up and marching now, rick Post, Palmer; Stonewall Post, Deerfield, and others. Speeches were made by Dr. G. E. Fuller, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain and others. This monu-ment, which was erected at a cost of \$5,500, was the gift of Mr. Cyrus W. Holmes, to Marcus Keep Post, MICHIGAN.-

Geo. Kinney, Hillsdale: On the 24th ult. Post No. 259 was mustered at Litchfield with 33 charter members. Officers: Commander, L. A. Howard; S. V. C., Chas. Anderson; J. V. C., Samuel B. Coy; Surg., J. E. Moore; Chap., J. E. Lewis; O. D., W. B. Shepard; O. G., Allen Anderson; Q. M., D. H. Mills; Adj't, M. Herring; S. M., Daniel Fisher; Q. M. S., Chas. A. Ford.

NEW YORK .-Among the men in attendance at the New York semi-annual Encampment was one who will attract attention wherever he may be seen: Mr. J. P. Johnson Howard, Commander of Wm. L. Garrison Post, No. 202, of Brooklyn. Mr. Howard is a large, wellbuilt, and well-proportioned colored man. He is finely educated, has lived abroad, and is rich. He is about 40 years old. His father, who died about a year ago, was one of the most prominent colored men in the State, and probably the largest colored property owner in the country. He was the founder of the colored Taxpayers' Association, of which his son is now secretary. The present Mr. Howard has bye;
And lo! the wives a-lifting their babies to the seen some rough experiences and has always shown a spirit of self-reliance. At his father's death he it, I don't know how I'm going to get along came into large property. In his youth he attended school in the West, and at the age of 18--in March, 1861,-he entered the Navy, where he served until July, 1865, rising to the rank of Admiral's Steward. After the war closed he went abroad, where he being now a Past Aid-de-Camp. He also holds the rank of Brigadier-General. He was also the first black man to open an office on Broadway, N. Y., where his business soon grew to such dimensions as to require an office in Brooklyn. He devotes the PENNSYLVANIA.-

F. P. Walcott, Big Pond, Pa.: Milan Cooper Post | are rolled into one." was mustered here on the 9th inst. Officers: Com-mander, O. G. Dunbar; S. V. C., M. D. Fanning; J. V. C., E. M. Reeser; Adj't, Tim Leonard; Q. M., J. W. Huggins; Surg., O. Harkness; O. D., D. Bul-lock; O. G., J. Henry; Chap., A. W. Fuller; S. M., S. Harkness; Q. M. S., Platt Corell. Council of Ad-right. istration, E. M. Tuton, John McKee and S.

REUNIONS.

Recent Gatherings of Veterans and Some Yet to Occur. The Veterans of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Me. will hold their annual Reunion at Auburn, Me., on Aug. 27. All communications in regard to the matter should be addressed to H. R. Hopkins, Secretary, Auburn.

H. D. Williams, Oakland, Ill.: The 123d Ill. hold their Reunion at Oakland, Ill., on Sept. 4 and 5. Comrade Williams solicits correspond- ing a history of the discovery and mode of action ence from all members of the company in re- of this remarkable curative agent and a large gard to same.

SONS OF VETERANS. The Latest News from the Various Divisions and | 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

Camps. George C. Clouds, jr., Metamora, Ind.: A Camp of Sons of Veterans was organized here on the 5th inst., with 18 charter members. Officers: Capt., H. R. Lennard; 1st Lieut., Geo. C. Clouds, jr.; 2d Lieut., Jas. Gillespie; Surg., M. F. Cupp; Chap., Jno. Bunyard; Q. M. S., Wm. Dunlap.

Eric County (N. Y.) Prisoners Association. Among the members of the Erie County John T. Ferrin, 27th N. Y. Art.; Harkeman | mending it as a matter of course, without using Fox, 100th N. Y.; W. L. Walls, 100th N. Y.; C. his own judgment.

Honesty Not a Rare Quality.

[Letter on the London Police.] As many as 18,659 articles found by drivers or conductors were deposited in the lost property branch of the police; 10,031 of them were restored to their owners; the rest given back after three months to the finders, or sold. There were 8,471 written inquiries about effects articles lost in those conveyances, irrespective solely from soap, and no matter how much brought back to Scotland Yard should not give trouble should at once make a change. and were restored to the finders. It Bothered the Doctor.

[From the Troy Press.] Dr. McCosh is celebrated for egotism, and the best of it is he is never conscious of it. He has a broad Scotch accent, and the habit

busily thinking. Some years ago he was lecturing before the senior class in Princeton College. He had been discussing Leibnitz's view of the reason of evil, to the effect that mankind was put upon the earth because there was less evil here than

of gnawing at the joint of his thumb when

One of the seniors inquired, "Well, Doctor, why was evil introduced into this world?" "Ah!" said the Doctor, holding up both hands, "ye have asked the hardest question in all felosophy. Suckkrates tried to answer it and failed; Plato tried it, and he failed; Kahnt attempted it and made bad work of it: Leibnitz tried it, and he begged the whole question, as I've been tellin' ye; and I confess" (gnawing at his thumb knuckle) "I confess I don't know what-to make of it myself."

We have received many inquiries about The

An Indiana Soldier's Foraging Experience. [From an Exchange.]

When Tom Kennedy, a Pittsburgh boy, with

three of his comrades of the 12th Indiana, was taken prisoners at "Knott's Section," four miles up the Potomac River from Harper's Ferry, he was on a foraging expedition. Tom had crossed the river several times, bringing in live mules, cook stoves, and other useful appendages to our picket-posts, and on this occasion he had determined to fit himself out with a full wardrobe of woman's clothes. While his comrades were rumaging below, Tom sought out the sleeping apartments up stairs. During their search through the premises, some thirty in number of Ashby's Confederate cavalry pounced down and surrounded the house. The guard who had been stationed on the Maryland side to cover an attack began firing, but the unfortunate boys who were below were soon captured; but Tom had determined to escape, if possible, although greatly overpowered by numbers. Tom was fully equipped in female attire, with the exception of a long woolen white hat, which he had drawn down on the back of his head. The door through which he must pass out was four steps from the ground, and was surrounded by ten or a dozen cavalrymen on foot. Tom took in the situation at once, and determined to make the best of it. The door was open, and with a run and a leap, striking with his clenched fists and kicking with both feet, floored three of the Johnnies and broke for the river bank, but was captured before reaching the water's edge. Tom and his comrades then bid good-by to the guard on the opposite side of the Potomac, and were soon on their way to Richmond, where they were fortunately exchanged in a few weeks.

Concerning the Smartest Cat in Georgia.

[From the Calhoun Courier.] Robert Adams, of Baker county, a gentleman whose veracity is one of the dyed-in-the-wool kind, was in to see us this week and related an occurrence that we are forced to call a clear case of adoption on the part of a cat at his house. The cat was the mother of three kittens, whose appearance proved a source of inexpressible delight to the smaller members of his flock, whose appreciation and affection was so lavish towards the kittens that it proved the death of one of them. The old cat in this dire moment of distress was determined that the family circle should be numerically the same, and, suiting the action to the thought, immediately meandered forth into the woods, hitched on to a young rabbit and carried it into her children.

She Wouldn't Pool.

[From the Detroit Free Press.] Yesterday noon there were about twenty people in line at the general delivery window of the Post Office, when a woman undertook to crowd into a place near the head. "Madam," observed the man she would have

crowded down the line, "this window is run on the principle of a barber shop-first come first served. "Yes; but I am terribly anxious to get a letter," she replied.

"Anybody sick?" "No. My husband is in Cleveland, and I it. I don't know how I'm going to get along over Sunday."

"What a coincidence!" he exclaimed. "My wife is in Buffalo, and I'm expecting money from her. If it doesn't come my landlord will lived nearly seven years. He was the first black set me outdoors, and I'll have to pawn my coat man to hold a position on the Department staff, to raise a stake to play policy. Can't we to raise a stake to play policy. Can't we

"What do you mean, sir?" "Why-aha-if your husband won't support you, nor my wife support me, let's chip in and greater part of his time to the managing of estates. hire the same lawyer to get our divorces, Comes cheaper, you know, where the two jobs

She flatly refused to join in any such arrangement, and when the clerk answered, "Nothing for you," the hyena of a man grinned and chuckled and said he was glad of it-served her

"DOING A GRAND WORK FOR ME."

In sending for a new supply of Compound Oxygen, a gentleman at Walnut, Iowa, says: "I cannot get along without it, as it is doing such a grand work for me. You would not believe me to be the same miserable man I was a year ago to see me now, I am gaining so fast in flesh. I weigh more now than I ever did in my life before, but I still have pains through my lungs when I do any work; but other ways I am feeling as well as ever I did."

Onr "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containrecord of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address, Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,

The Castile Soap Delusion.

[From the Philadelphia Call.] By some unaccountable means there has been handed from generation to generation two erroneous ideas concerning castile soap. One error is that the materials of which it is composed are invariably of the best, and the other is that it is beneficial to the skin, and consequently desirable for the toilet. These errors have so taken hold of the popular mind that it (N. Y.) Prisoners Association present at the is usual to provide a piece of "white castile Buffalo Encampment, were the following: Dr. | soap" to wash the new-born infant, and this J. W. Walton, 103d Pa.; Frederick E. Ranson, | is usually done by the advice or sanction of the 11th Ill.; Wm. Johnson, 2d N. Y.; Geo. W. family physician, who, having imbibed the Flynn, 85th N. Y.; W. Knowles, 8th N. Y. Art.; prejudice from his preceptor, takes to recom-

B. Randolph, 148th N. Y.; Andrew Dosinger, It is now, however, becoming a doubt among 24th N. Y. Cav.; John L. Lessing, 27th N. Y.; | many physicians and nurses as to whether the Valentine Voltz, 15th N. Y. Heavy Art; F. M. favorable opinion about castile soap is not en-Beegle, 15th N. J.; Christ. Feuze, 21st N. Y.; | tirely at variance with the true facts of the Peter Wurtz, 21st N. Y.; John J. Ludwig, 17th | case, and it is a settled opinion with some that U. S.; Charles S. McLaughlin, 6th N. Y. Cav.; castile soap is really responsible for many of E. N. Norwood, Fred. Gangnagel, 187th Pa.; the skin diseases that are prevalent even among Frederick Roberts, Anthony Smith, 49th persons whose occupation should cause them to N. Y.; Charles H. Graham, 24th N. Y. Cav.; be free from any such unwelcome and annoy-George Roesser, 18th N. Y.; Frederick Craw- ing complaints; ministers and lawyers, bankford, 24th N. Y. Cav.; L. E. Kennedy, 49th ers and artists, and men and women whose N. Y.; James H. Johnson, 116th N. Y.; Wm. | occupations (or want of any occupation) would Dunn, 28th N. Y.; John N. Sudger, 1st N. Y. seem to preclude almost any possibility of such Was ever seen such marching, say, comrades, 'neath Art. Dr. J. T. Walton is President of the ungented disease as salt-rheum, tetter, etc., in spite of their exemption from exposure are as likely as any, not only to have these or worse skin troubles, but to suffer with them for years. Infants, even the children of the wealthy, surrounded by all that money can provide, are seen affiicted with eruptions and sores, or rendered hideous by ugly scabs, that seemingly

cannot be either accounted for or relieved. We advise the blame to be put in such cases where it usually properly belongs, to their or parcels left in public conveyances, but never | favorite soap, for in ninety-nine cases out of a brought to the police, showing a total of 27,130 | hundred skin diseases will be found to arise of cases in which verbal inquiries only were prejudiced in favor of any particular kind of made. The number of lost articles never soap is recommended, a person with a skin

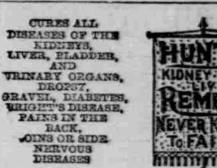
one too bad an idea of the London drivers' and | It is really very doubtful if any vegetable oil conductors' honesty, for there is no doubt that | is adapted for a soap intended for the skin, many of the articles never recovered are taken | even if the oil is fresh and sweet, but there is and stolen by subsequent passengers. That very little doubt that even the best brands of most of those men are honest and can resist white castile soap are made from rancid olive strong temptations is evidenced not only by oil; that being of too poor quality for table use the number of the returned articles but by the is in consequence used for making soap. The value of some of them, among which in 1882 best imported castile scap costs the importers were three deposits of bonds amounting in each | only from 10 to 12 cents a pound, all over that case to £1,000; a plate of silver weighing 1,034 | paid by the public being profit to the importer ounces, and valued at £240; a diamond, £500; and retailer; and pure sweet olive oil brings banknotes, £130. All these valuable articles too much to enable it to be made into castile were restored to their owners, while three £50 | soap and sold at any such price. We trust this notes and other valuables remained unclaimed | article will induce physicians to give this subject the consideration that it deserves, and we feel confident that the result will amply repay food. Send for circular and testimonials. them for their trouble.

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ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes Creams, Paddings, &c., as delicately and nat-urally as the fruit from which they are made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE. PREPARED BY THE

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By the use of the REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels speedily regain their strength, and the blood is

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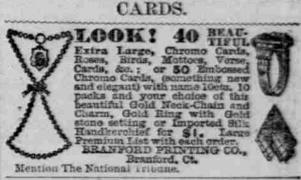
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Mention The National Tribune.



50 Elegant Cards (new design) with name, 10 cts.; 25 Superior, 12c.; 10 pks, and a rich California Rolled Gold Ring for St. Ivory Card Works, Ivoryton, Ct. 1884. Senview, Landscape, Summer and Winter Seenes, Mottoes, &c. with name, only 10 cents, 6 pacis and this Ring for 80 cents, Sample Book, 25 cts, LINSLY & CO., Northford, Conn.

Mention The National Tribune. The Elegent Solid Picin Ring, made of Henry ISk. Rolled Gold pluts, packed in Velvet Casket, warranted 5 years, post-paid, 45c., 8 for \$1.25. 300 Cards, "Beauties," all Gold, Silver, Roses, Lilies, Mattoes, &c., with name on, 10c., 11 packs for a \$1.00 bill and this Gold Ring FREE, U. S. CARD CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN. Mention Th., National Tribune.

50 New Enameled Chromo Cards for 1884, name on, 16c. Prize with 3 packs. POTTER & CO., Montowese, Ct. Large, New, Endowed border Chrone Cards, all gold, diver, motto and hand, name on, lie., libes, \$1. Against asset associes, 10 cts. E. JONES & CO., Nasseq, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune.

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50 New Chromo Cards, name on, 10c., 13 packs \$1, List free. CENTRAL CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

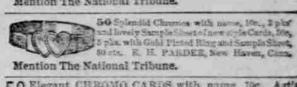
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40 Beautiful Satin Frings Gitt Edge, Khiden Name, etc., Carda, name on all and elegant prize, 13 cts. 9 packs, the Little Beauty Combination Album with 100 Album

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The experience in the treatment of Cancer with Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) would seem to warrant us in saying that it will cure this much dreaded scourge, Persons so afflicted are invited to correspond with us. I believe Swift's Specific has saved my life. I had virtually lost use of the upper part of my body and my arms from the poisonous effects of a large cancer on my nech, from which I had suffered for 20 years. S. S. S. has

relieved me of all soreness, and the poison is being forced out of my system. I will soon be well. W. R. Romson, Davishero, Ga. Two months ago my attention was called to the case of a woman afflicted with a cancer on her shoulder at least 5 inches in circumference, engry, painful, and giving the patient no rest day or night for a months. I obtained a supply of Swift's Specific for her. She has taken 5 bottles, and the ulcer is entirely healed up, only a very small scale remaining and her health is better than for 5 years past; seems to be perfectly cured.

REV. JESSE H. CAMPBELL, Columbus, Gs.

I have seen remarkable results from the use of Swift's Specific on a cancer. A young man near here has been afflicted five years with the most angry booking earing cancer I ever saw, and was nearly dead. The first bottle made a wonderful change, and after five bottles were taken, he is nearly or quite well. It is truly wonderful, W. F. CRUMLEY, M. D., Oglethorpe, Ga. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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